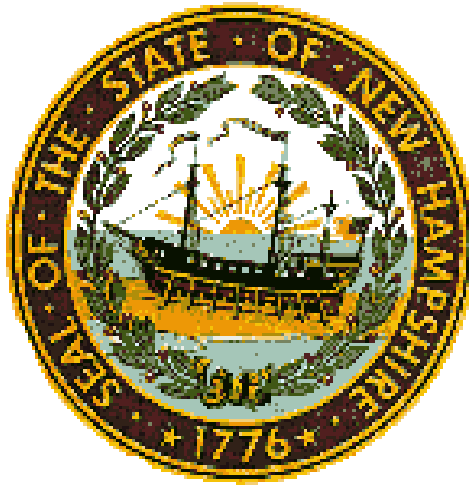


STATUS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION



May 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

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INTRODUCTION

The New Hampshire Department of Education, Division of Higher Education, Higher Education Commission is pleased to present the *Status of Higher Education in New Hampshire* report. This document presents a statistical overview and summary review of the recent trends and significant findings on the condition of higher education in the Granite State.

On July 1, 2011, as a consequence of the New Hampshire state budget, the New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission became the Division of Higher Education, Higher Education Commission, at the New Hampshire Department of Education. Despite the changes, the work of the Postsecondary Education Commission continues through its new organizational arrangement.

Higher education is essential to our local and regional economies, providing a skilled workforce and increasing community engagement through involvement in service and civic affairs. K-12 and higher education partnerships are a premium resource to future business and new enterprises in New Hampshire.

This year's report builds upon the data presented in previous *Status of Higher Education in New Hampshire* reports. We will refer to the information presented in those reports from time to time for comparative purposes. Further, we will include data on non-degree granting career schools and reflect the activity of the Governor's P-16 Working Group.

As was done in the past, we examined the following New Hampshire trends:

- ☐ High school graduation rates
- ☐ First-year students entering postsecondary degree programs
- ☐ Financing of higher education
- ☐ Financial aid

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As the importance of a well-educated labor force increases, the accessibility to and affordability of postsecondary education opportunities for Granite State residents is increasingly a critical policy issue.

Thus, in addition to the above, we will include information on the topics of:

- ☐ Age of postsecondary students
- ☐ Workforce data based on the New Hampshire Department of Employment Security's Bureau of Labor Statistics
- ☐ State-by-state comparison of state appropriations for higher education

KEY FINDINGS:

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

- ☐ The number of high school graduates in New Hampshire peaked in 2007-08 and data suggest a decline through 2021-22.
- ☐ In the past decade, a 6 percent increase in the number of high school graduates who go directly into some form of postsecondary education immediately following graduation is cited.
- ☐ New Hampshire's dropout rate is nearing 1 percent, an important step in meeting Governor Lynch's goal of zero dropouts.

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

- ☐ More than 76 percent of students attended New Hampshire institutions full-time, with 68 percent identified as traditional students, ages 18-24.
- ☐ While most New Hampshire students continue to attend school in New England, 5 percent fewer than a decade ago are staying in New Hampshire.
- ☐ New Hampshire students are represented on campuses in all states except Alaska, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

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□ Enrollments at New Hampshire institutions increased 15 percent in the last decade, with the increases in 2- and 4-year public and 4-year private institutions.

COST AND FUNDING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

□ Tuition and fees are the leading source of revenue for all sectors.

□ New Hampshire continues to rank last in state funding for higher education operating costs per \$1,000 of personal income, with Arizona and Colorado as the next lowest states in funding appropriations.

□ Tuition and fees at both our 2- and 4-year public institutions, remain among the highest in the nation.

□ Grants and scholarships from all sources to students have nearly doubled in the past decade with more than 335 million dollars in support to students.

□ According to the Project on Student Debt in 2011, New Hampshire ranked first in overall student debt, with more than \$31,000 in average debt. 2011 was the first year New Hampshire ranked at the top of this listing.

PREPARING NEW HAMPSHIRE'S WORKFORCE

□ *The New Hampshire Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation* projects that nine of the fastest growing occupations will be in health care.

□ New Hampshire's Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau (ELMI) projects a 13.9 percent increase in new jobs by 2016.

□ Engineering has shown an increase in graduates at both the bachelor and the master's degree level.

PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY CAREER SCHOOLS

□ This sector is important as a major source for health care workers, such as LNAs and LPNs.

I. NEW HAMPSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

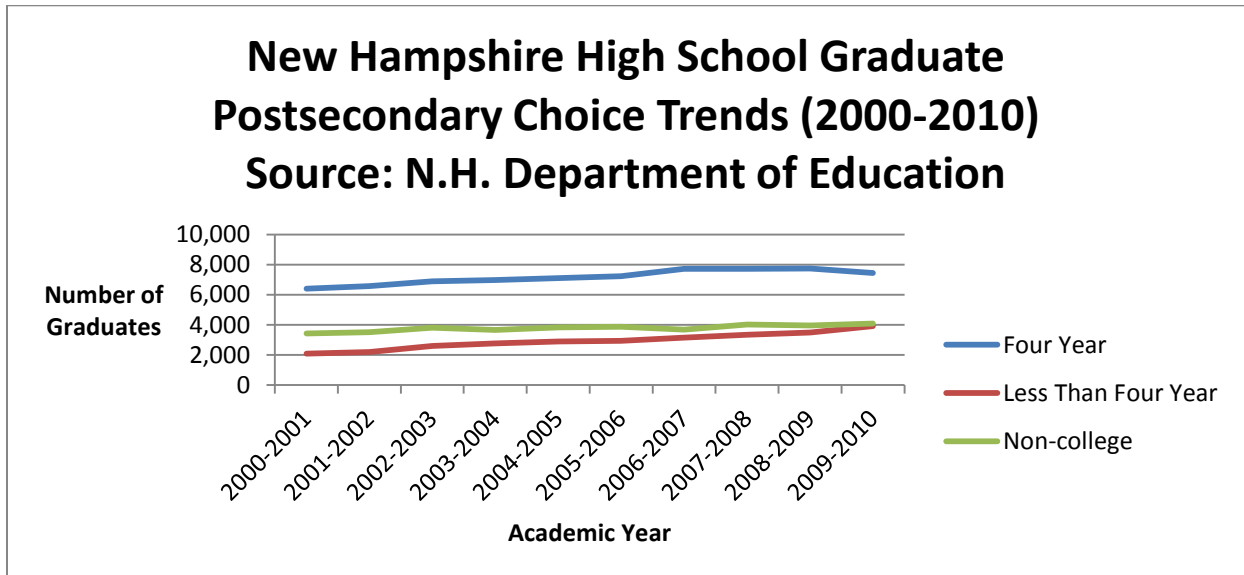


Figure 1

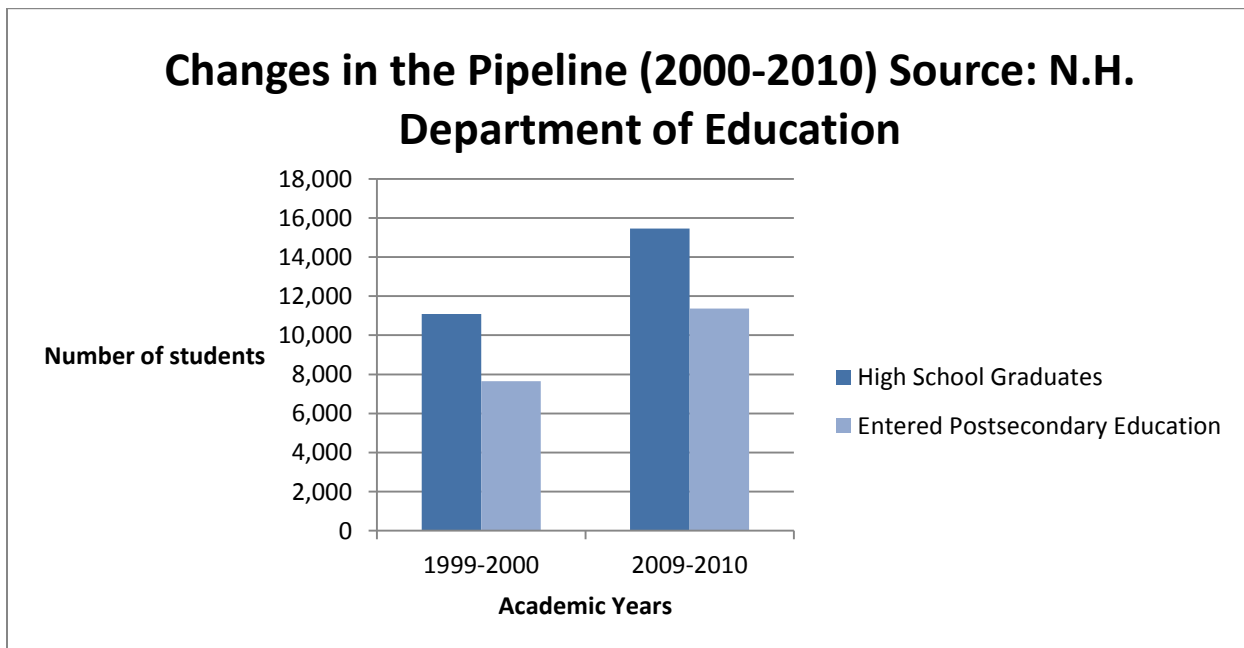


Figure 2

Figures 1 and Figure 2

In the past decade, 6 percent more New Hampshire high school seniors elected to attend postsecondary education following graduation from high school than in the previous decade. Three percent fewer

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students chose four year institutions than a decade ago, while enrollment in less than four year institutions increased more than 8 percent. Governor Lynch has set a goal that by 2012, 100 percent of New Hampshire's 9th grade students will complete high school. The Governor's P-16 Working Group, in addition to high school graduation and enrollment in postsecondary education, has included postsecondary completion and remaining in New Hampshire after completion as goals.

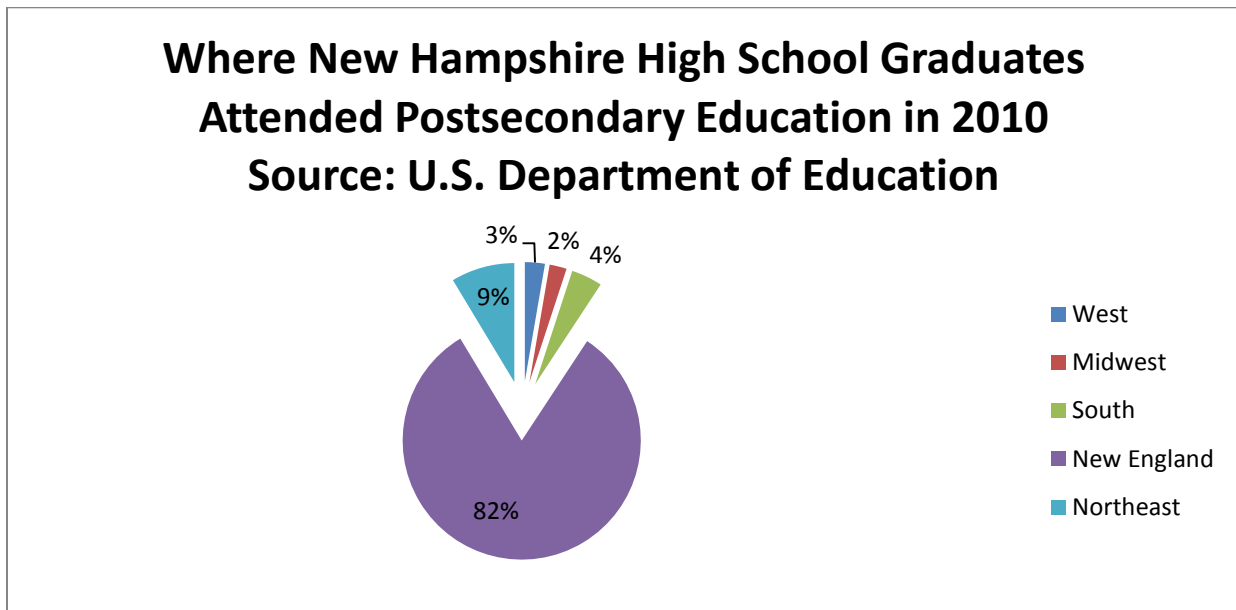


Figure 3

Figure 3

New Hampshire first year students attended institutions in 47 of the 50 states. Fifty-two percent of New Hampshire's recent high school graduates enrolled in New Hampshire institutions as first year students, while an additional 30 percent enrolled in schools in the other New England states. A decade ago, even though the percent attending a New England institution remained constant, 57 percent remained in New Hampshire, which is 5 percent more than today.

II. TUITION AND FEES AT NEW HAMPSHIRE INSTITUTIONS

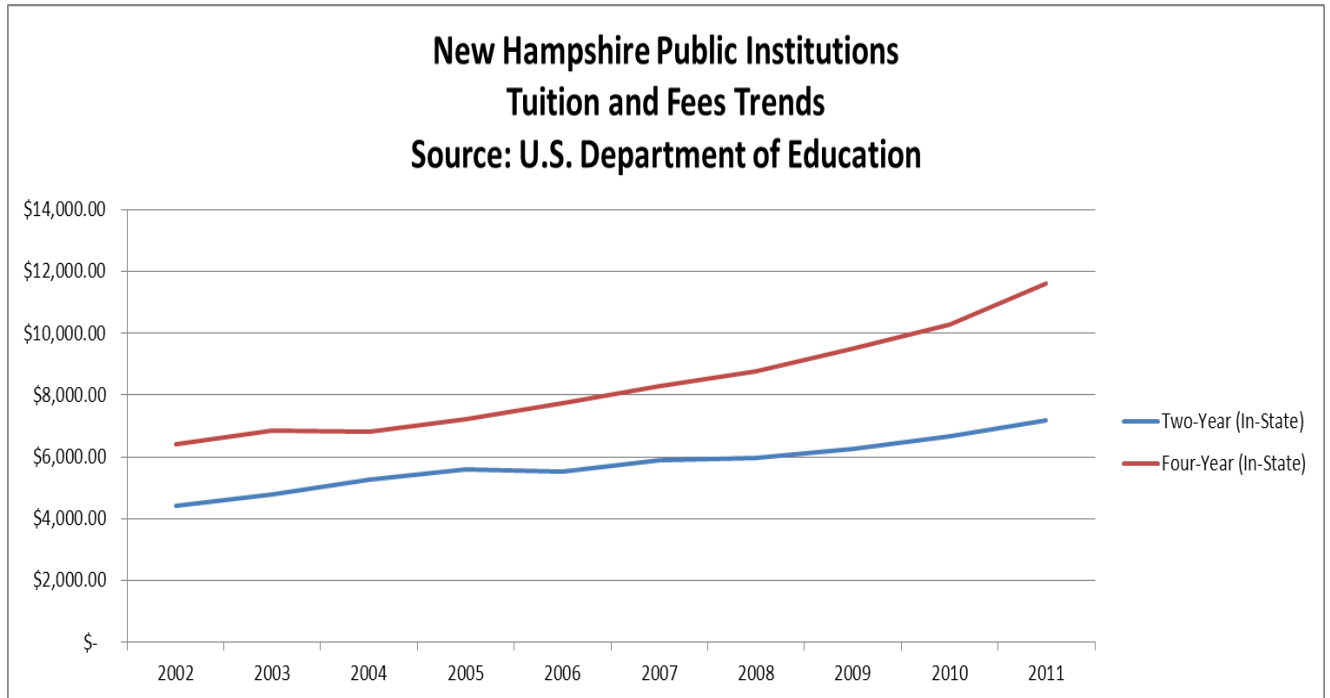


Figure 4

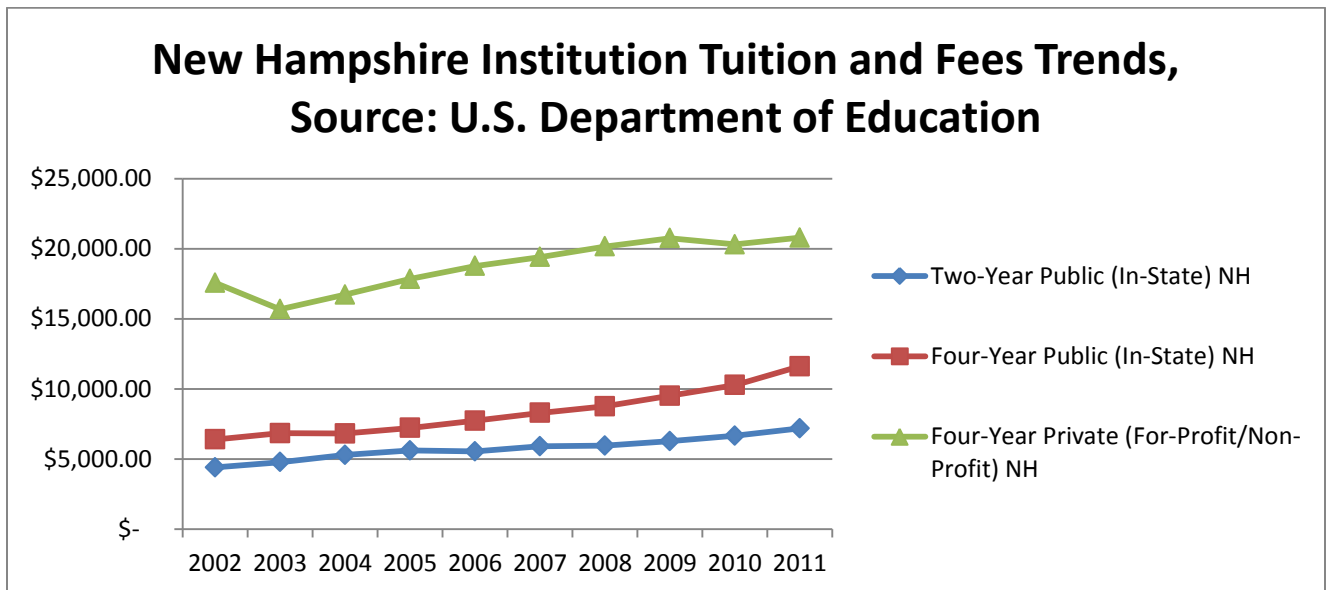


Figure 5

Figure 4 and Figure 5

Data plots the average tuition and fees for New Hampshire higher education institutions by type since 2002. Tuition and fees at New Hampshire's public institutions continue to remain among the highest in the

nation. Increases have also affected the private/non-profit sector, while tuition and fees at private/for-profit institutions have remained relatively stable during the same period.

III. ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS AT NEW HAMPSHIRE INSTITUTIONS

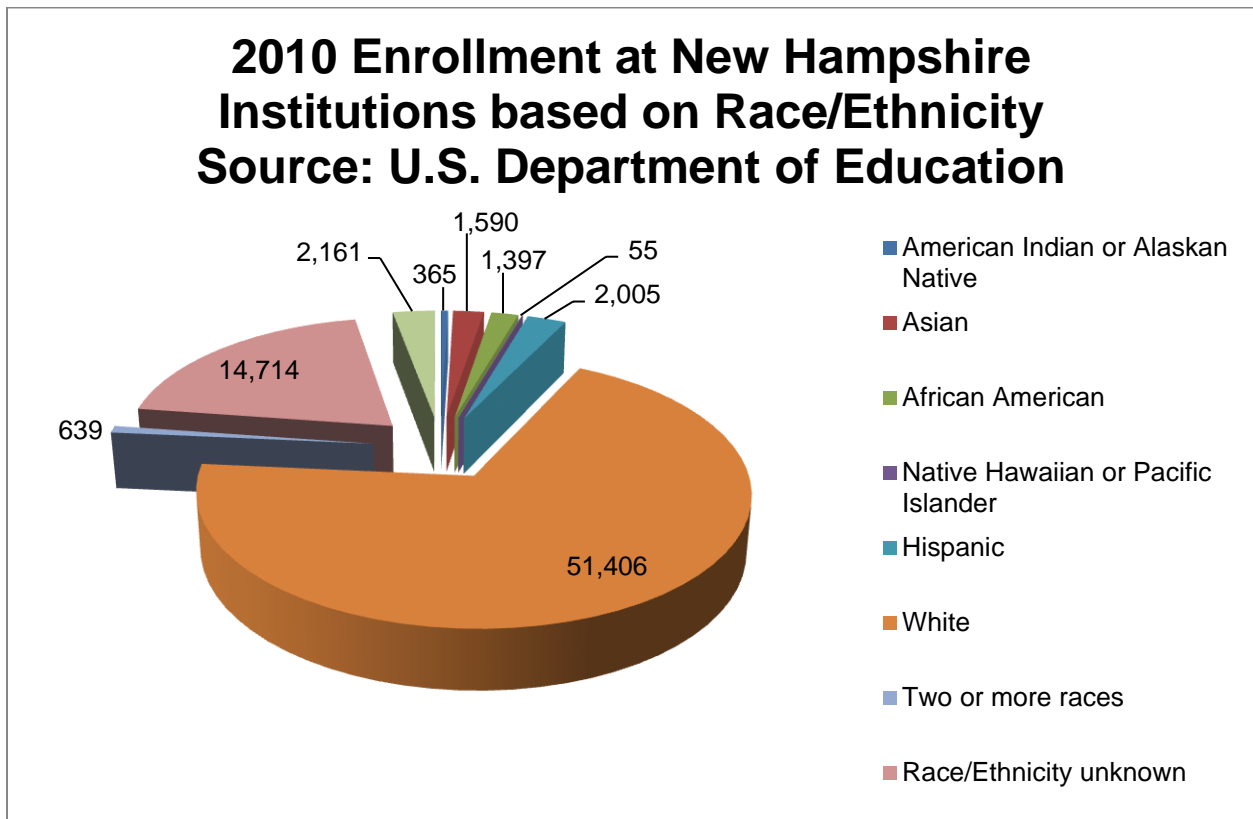


Figure 6

Figure 6

The enrollment of minorities has always been an issue on New Hampshire's campuses. While in other regions there are significant percentages of minorities, in Northern New England, attracting minority students has been an issue because of small numbers within the local population. Figure 6 shows the number of minority students, using derived figures based on the new U.S. Department of Education race/ethnicity definitions. A new category, two or more races, is included with 639 students. Nationally, since 1976, the percentage of Hispanic students rose from 3 percent to 12 percent, the percentage of

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Asian/Pacific Islander students rose from 2 percent to 7 percent, and the percentage of African-American students rose from 9 percent to 14 percent. During the same period, the percentage of White students fell from 83 percent to 62 percent.

The race/ethnicity categories used by the U.S. Department of Education are set by the U.S. Census Bureau and are used by every department of the federal government. It is challenging to compare past and present data due to changes in category definitions.

In New Hampshire, the New Hampshire College and University Council's Diversity Initiative in coordination with the College Access Challenge Grant Program (CACGP) is seeking to increase enrollment of New Hampshire's underrepresented groups in higher education within a year of a student's graduation from high school.

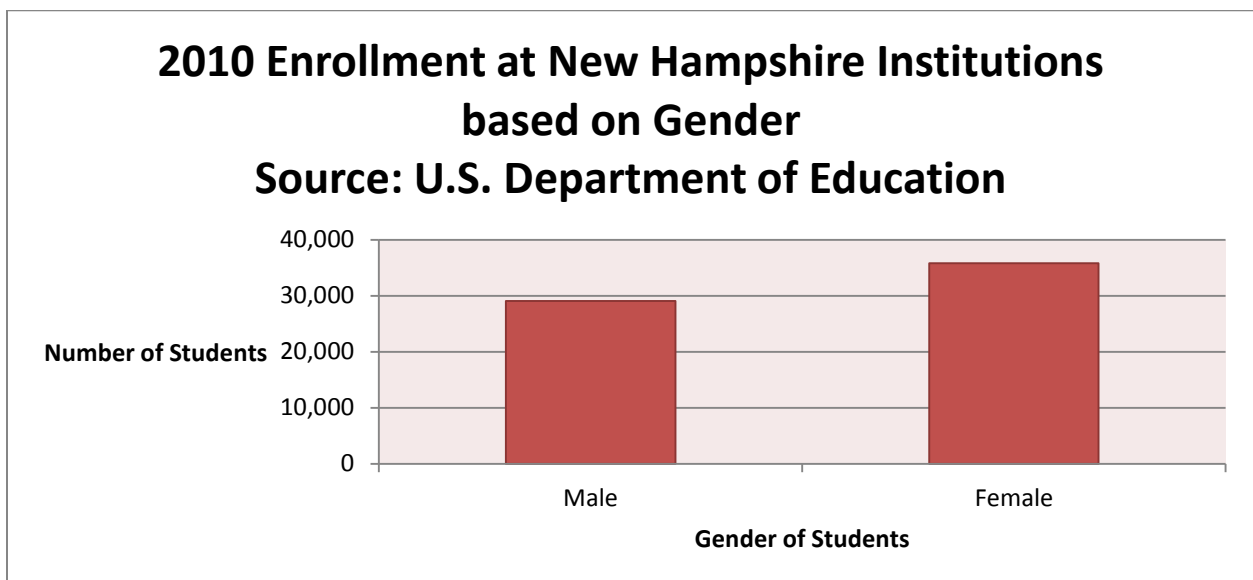


Figure 7

Figure 7

In 2010, women accounted for a majority of the students attending New Hampshire institutions. Since 1988, the number of enrolled females rose 40 percent, while the number of enrolled males rose 35 percent, nationally. Enrollment increases can be affected by both population growth and rising rates of enrollment. Similarly, national trends indicate the number of females in post baccalaureate programs has exceeded the number of males during that same time period. Since 1989, the number of male full-time

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post baccalaureate students increased by 36 percent, compared with a 63 percent increase in the number of females. Among part-time post baccalaureate students, the number of males increased by 14 percent and the number of females increased by 26 percent.

While female undergraduate enrollment was peaking near 50 percent in the 1990s at New Hampshire institutions, Dartmouth College was the last among New Hampshire's institutions to reach the status of a female majority.

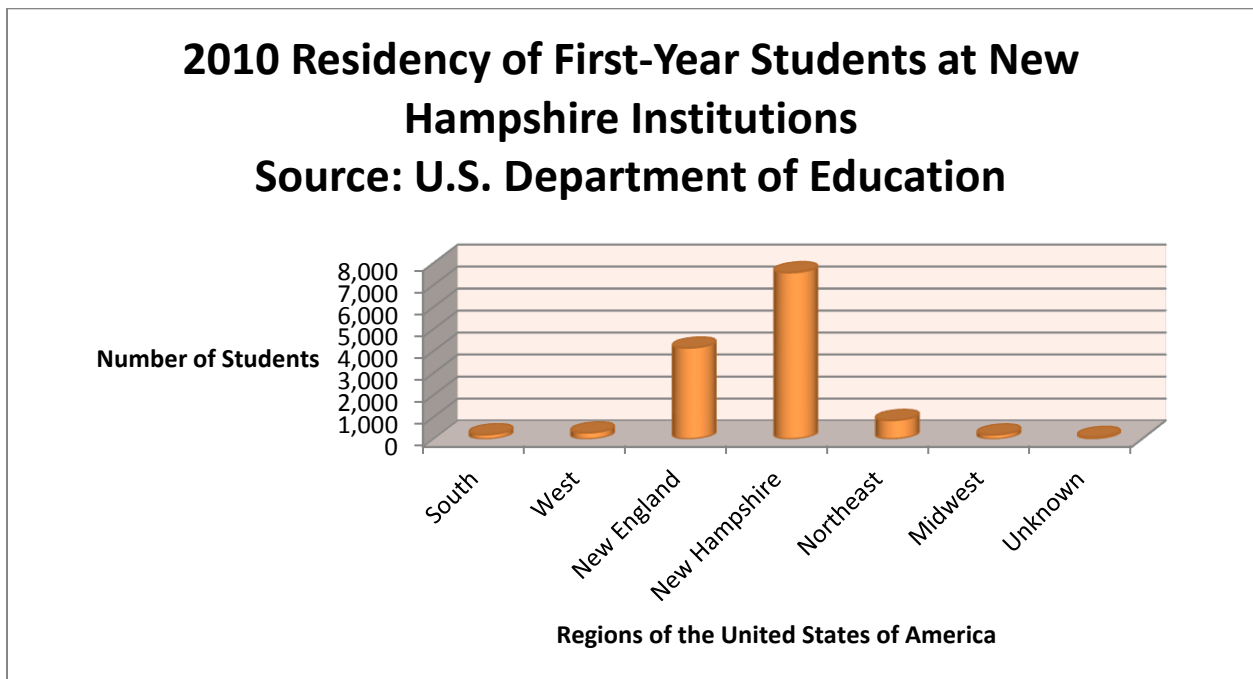


Figure 8

Figure 8

In the fall of 2010, the majority of first-time freshmen attending school in New Hampshire were New Hampshire residents. Many of the remaining first-time freshmen are drawn from New England, and the remainder of the Northeast, particularly New York and New Jersey; however, New Hampshire institutions attract students from all states.

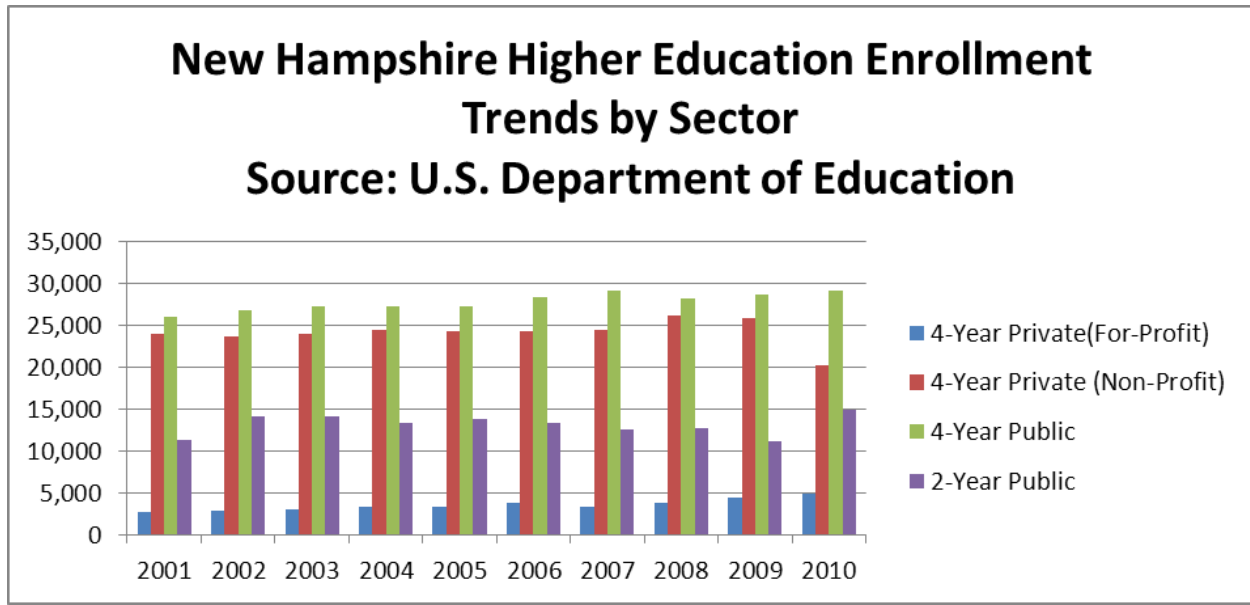


Figure 9

Figure 9

In the past decade, enrollment in higher education in New Hampshire has increased by nearly 15 percent.

The only years showing a decrease in enrollment over the prior year included 2000, 2005 and 2007.

While enrollment had previously peaked at the Community College System of New Hampshire's institutions in 2002, a modest decline in enrollment occurred in 2004 before additional growth recently.

Enrollment in these institutions is on the rebound in the past academic year, as a result of job-training initiatives and in response to workforce needs as a consequence of the economic recession.

Enrollment at the University System of New Hampshire's institutions continues to increase despite changes to public financing in state higher education. Keene State College reported record enrollments for the current academic year.

Four-year private institutions in New Hampshire had increased enrollment in the past decade, but showed a decline this past academic year. In particular, for-profit institutional enrollment continues to increase both locally and nationally, with the latest national data suggesting that nationally, 10 percent of all students enrolled in postsecondary education, attend these types of institutions.

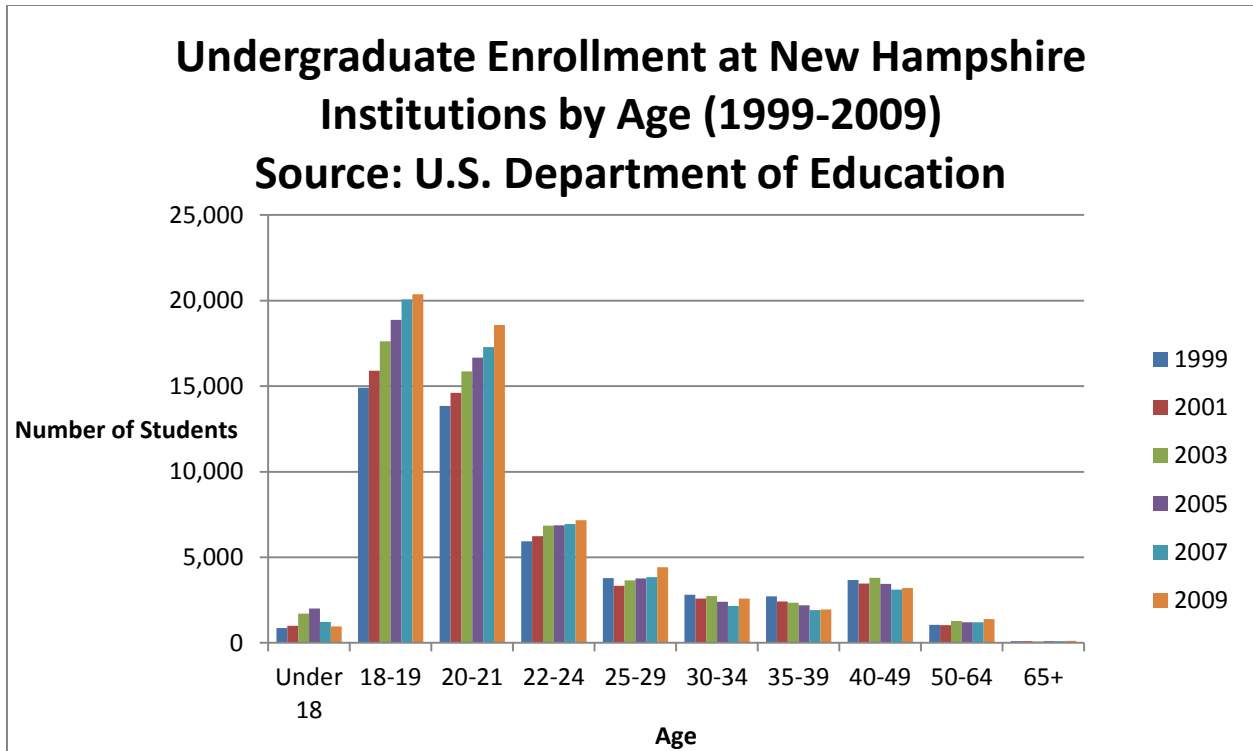


Figure 10

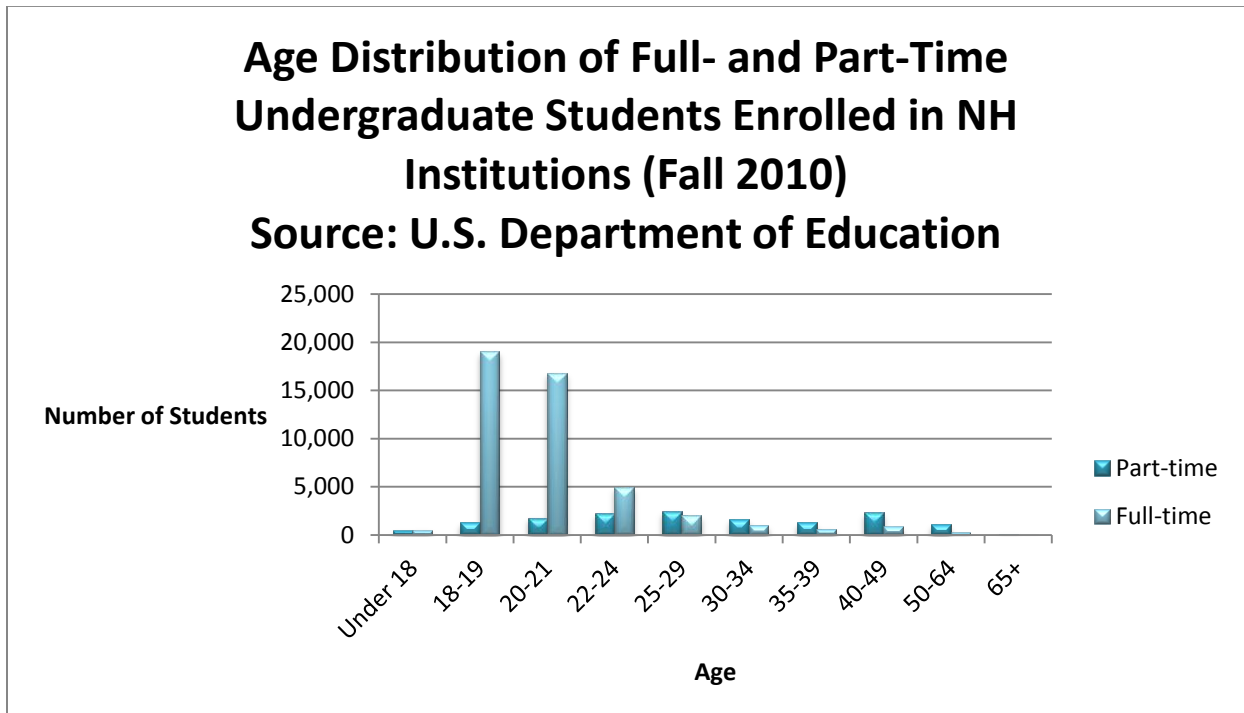


Figure 11

Figure 10 and Figure 11

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Seventy-six percent of students attending New Hampshire institutions enroll full-time. Traditional, full-time students account for the majority (more than 68 percent) of undergraduates at New Hampshire institutions. For purposes of this report, non-traditional students are those who are 25 years of age or older, since they are automatically considered as independent students for financial aid purposes. As noted in Figures 1 and 2, over the past decade, more students are enrolling in college following high school.

Nationally, between 1999 and 2009, the number of 18 to 24-year-olds enrolled in higher education increased from 26.7 million to 30.4 million, an increase of 14 percent, and the percentage of 18 to 24-year-olds enrolled in college rose from 36 percent in 1999 to 41 percent in 2009. Meanwhile at New Hampshire institutions, the number of 18-to-24 year-olds enrolled increased annually from approximately 35,000 in 1999, to more than 47,000 in 2009, an increase greater than the national equivalent for the same time period. This is noted in Figure 10.

Further, U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) indicates the percentage increase in the number of students age 25 and over has been larger than the percentage increase in the number of younger students, and this pattern is expected to continue. Between 2000 and 2009, the enrollment of students under age 25 increased by 27 percent. Enrollment of students 25 and over rose 43 percent during the same period. From 2010 to 2019, NCES projects a 9 percent rise in enrollments of students under 25, and a 23 percent rise in enrollments of students 25 and over. This is contrasted with a modest enrollment decline at New Hampshire institutions among students 25 and older during the previous decade; whereas, a majority of students in this same age group are enrolled at New Hampshire institutions on a part-time basis, while a majority of students ages 18-to-24 are enrolled on a full-time basis.

IV. HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING AND FUNDING

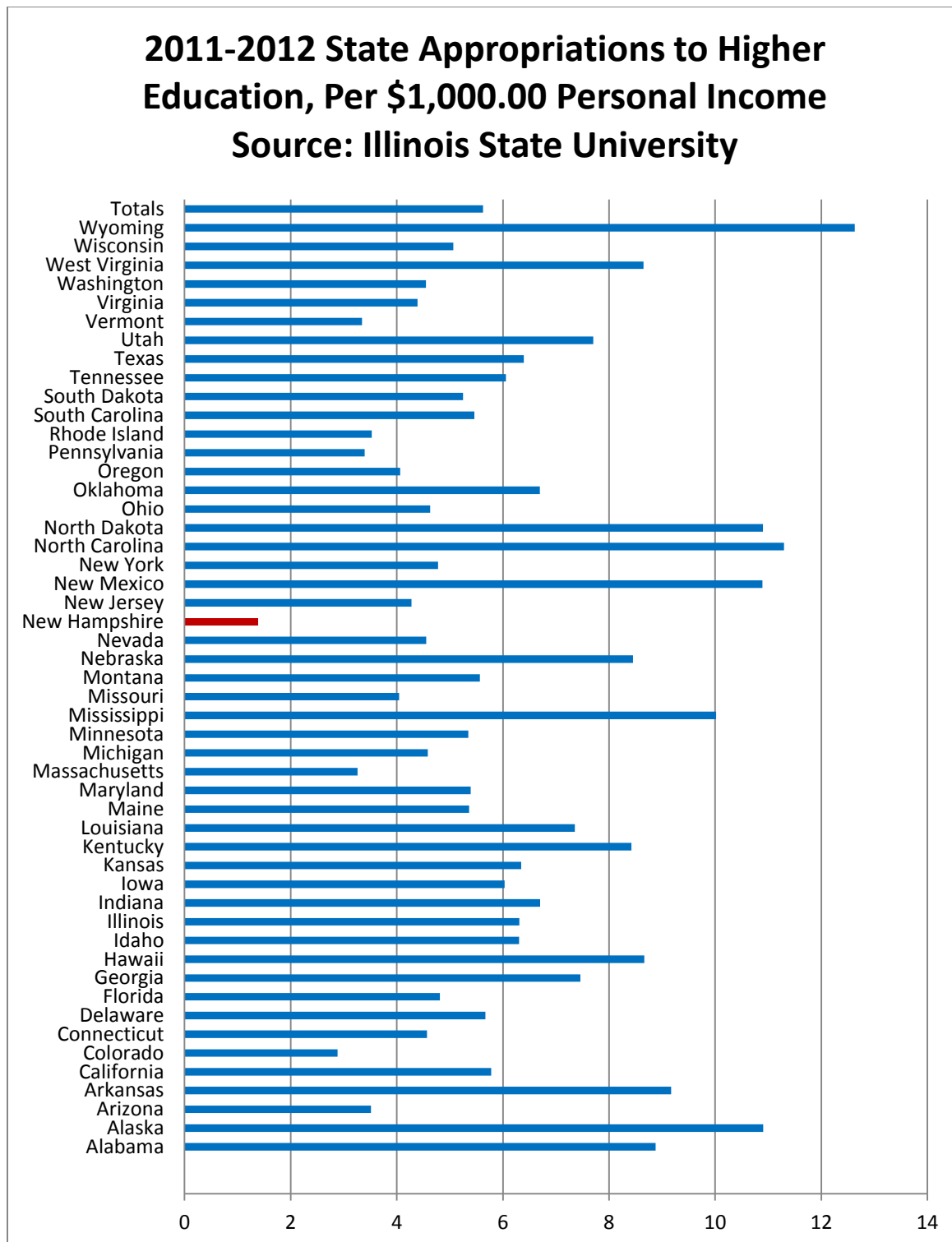


Figure 12

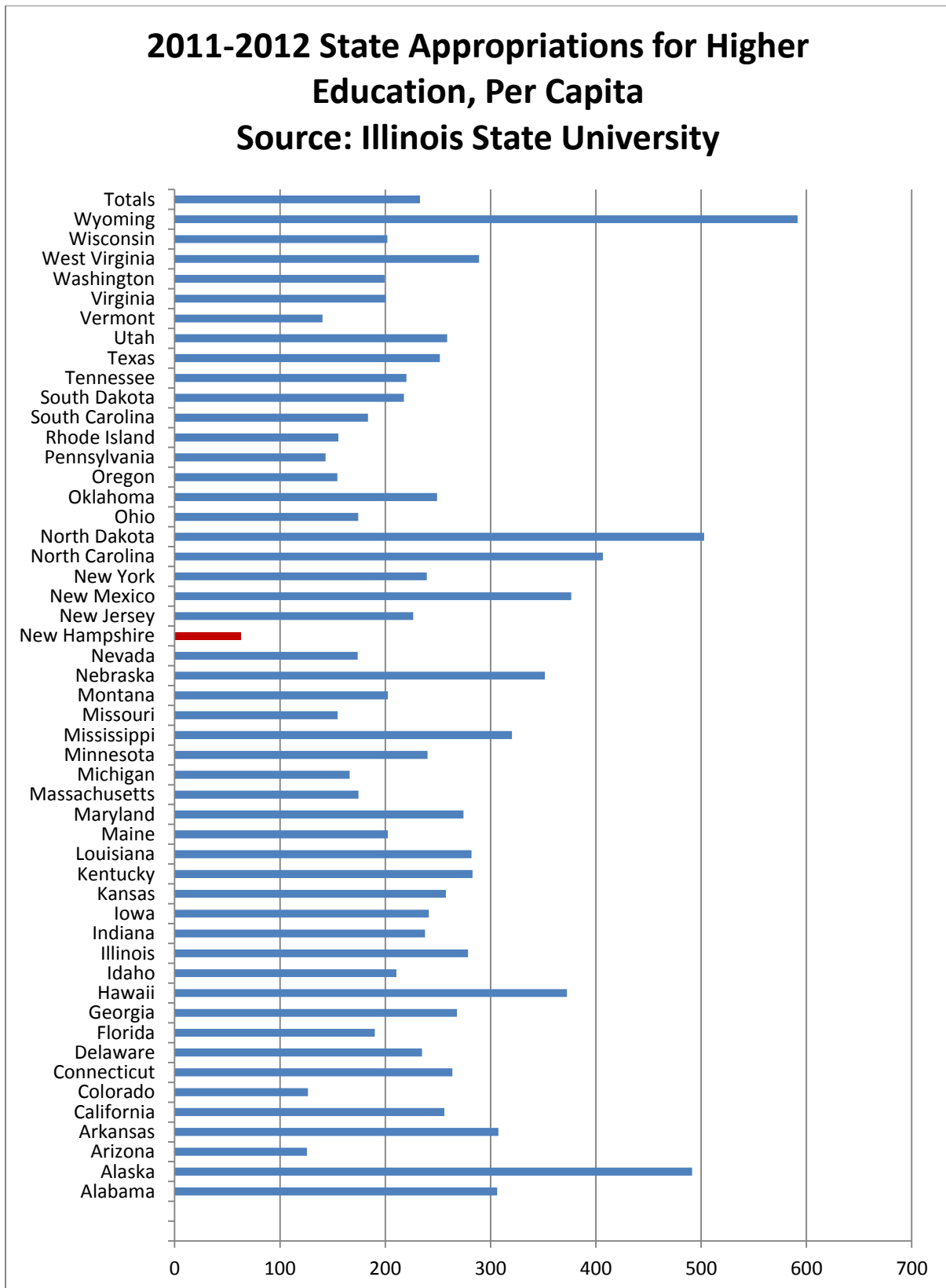


Figure 13

Figure 12 and Figure 13

Figure 12 compares all 50 states on the basis of spending per \$1,000 of personal income for fiscal year 2012, while Figure 13 provides a comparison based on per capita spending. The results indicate New Hampshire ranks last in state funding for higher education. Current state appropriations to higher education declined more than 41 percent in New Hampshire's 2012-2013 state fiscal year biennium. The next closest state to New Hampshire in funding terms is Arizona, the 49th ranked state. Arizona cut its appropriations to higher education by more than 25 percent in the recent fiscal year.

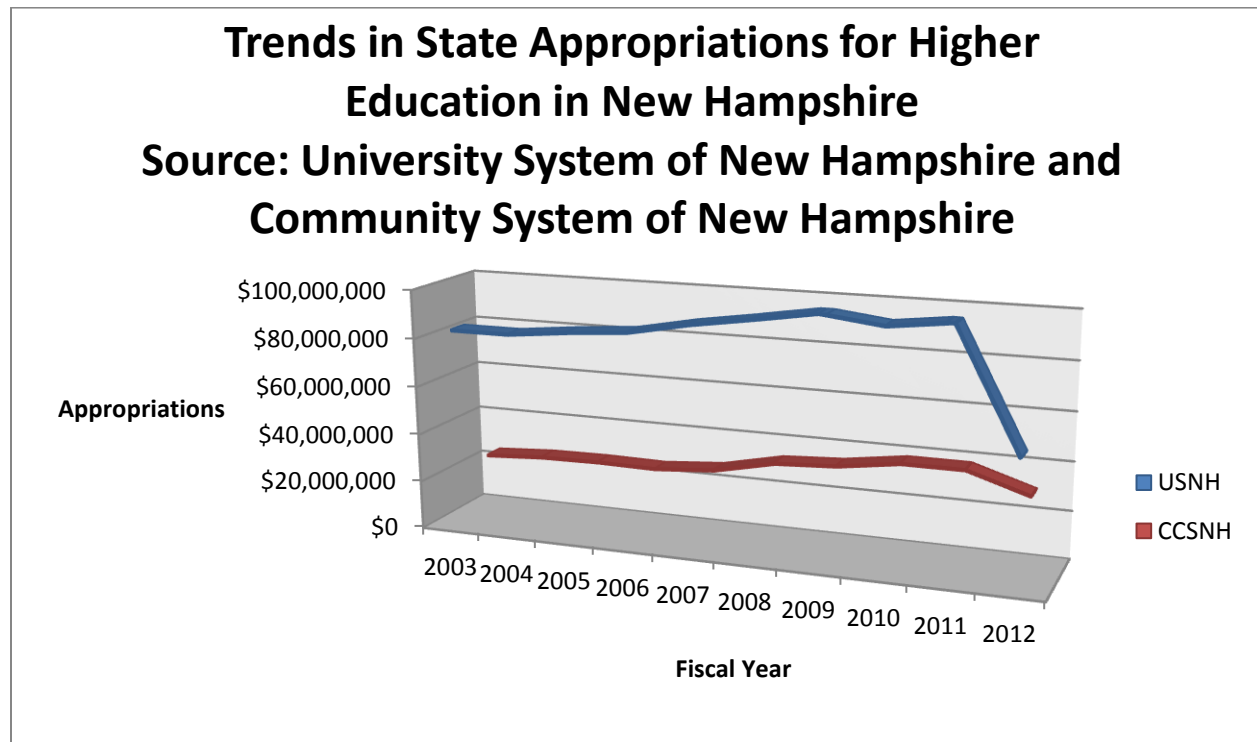


Figure 14

Figure 14

The chart displays the ten year trend in state appropriations to the University System of New Hampshire (USNH) and the Community College System of New Hampshire (CCSNH). Prior to the current state budget, which took effect on July 1, 2011, with constant dollars considered, USNH appropriations increased 3 percent, while the CCSNH appropriations increased nearly 26 percent. Current budget appropriations declined more than 41 percent for the current biennium, the largest decline in appropriations nationwide. Further, state appropriations intended for financial aid to New Hampshire residents attending institutions of higher education both in and out of state was eliminated.

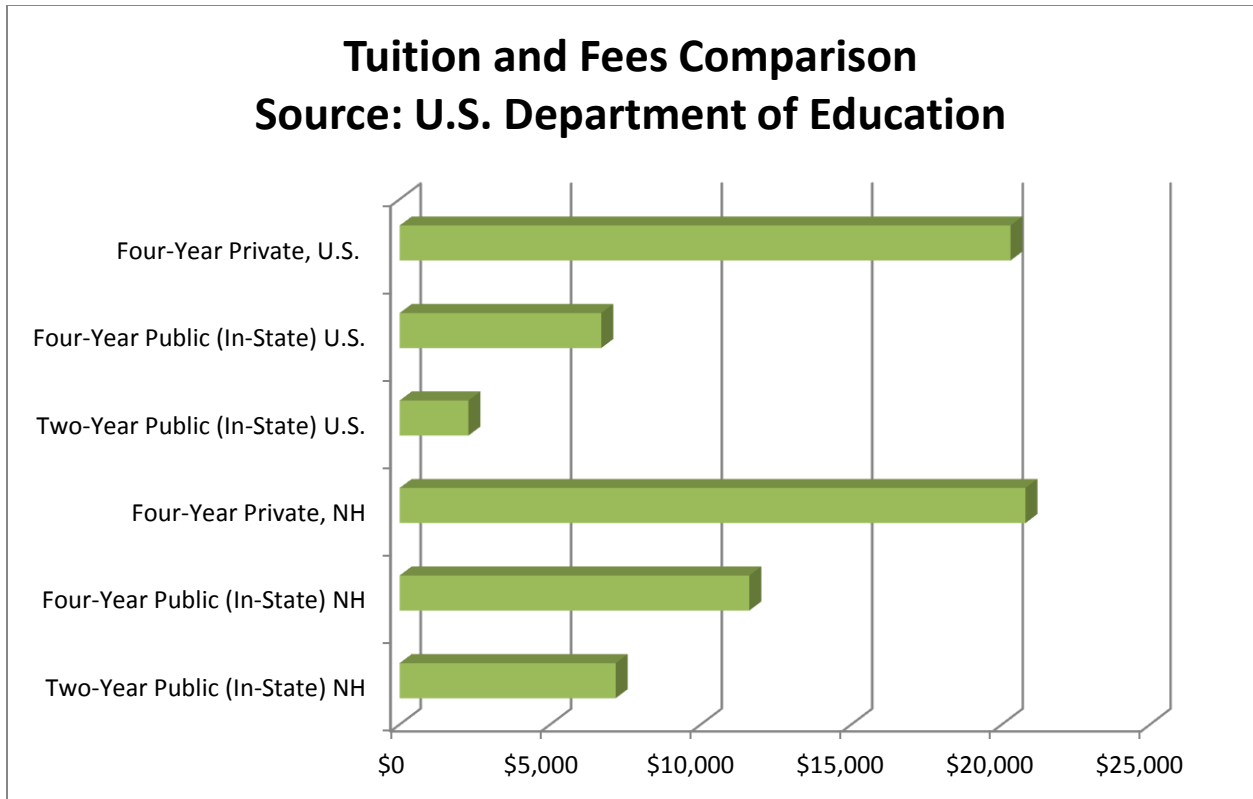


Figure 15

Figure 15

The national average for tuition and fees present a sharp contrast to New Hampshire's rates, while the local and national averages for private institution (including the for-profit sector) are more compatible. As noted previously, tuition and fees at New Hampshire institutions are likely to increase, particularly in the public-sector. This trend is likely to be mirrored nationally, as more than 40 states cut appropriations to higher education funding in the current fiscal year.

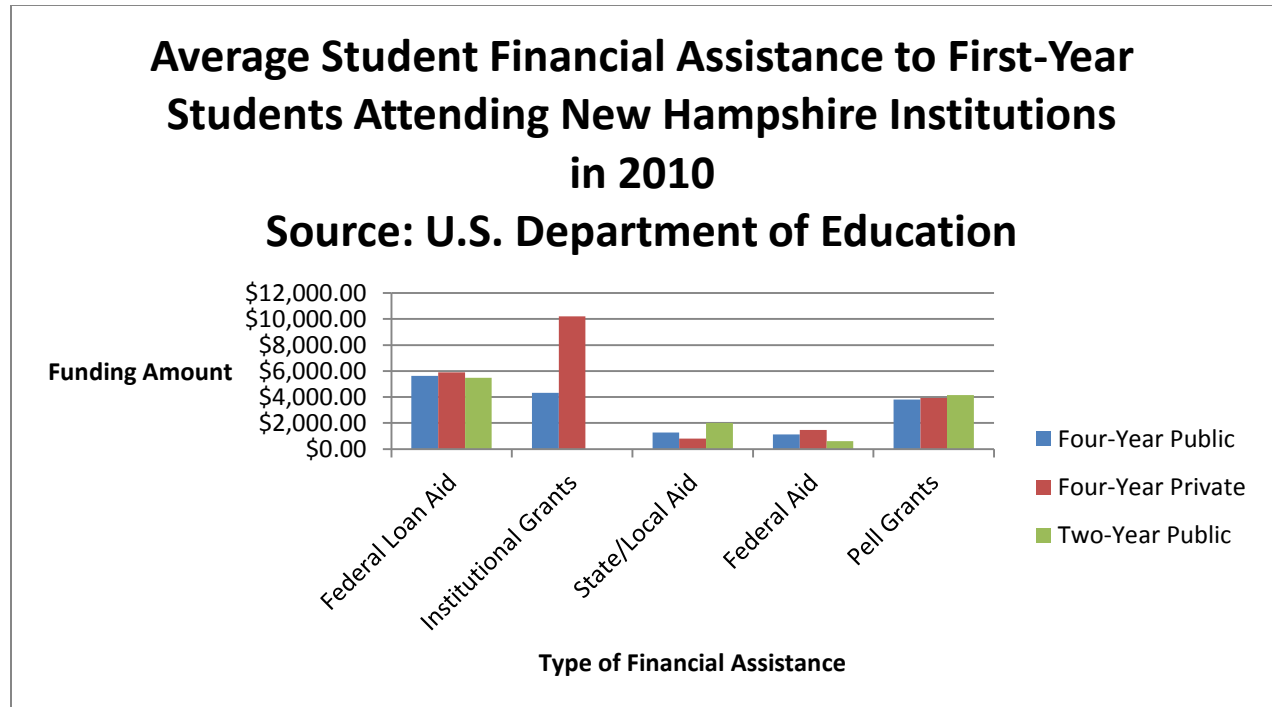


Figure 16

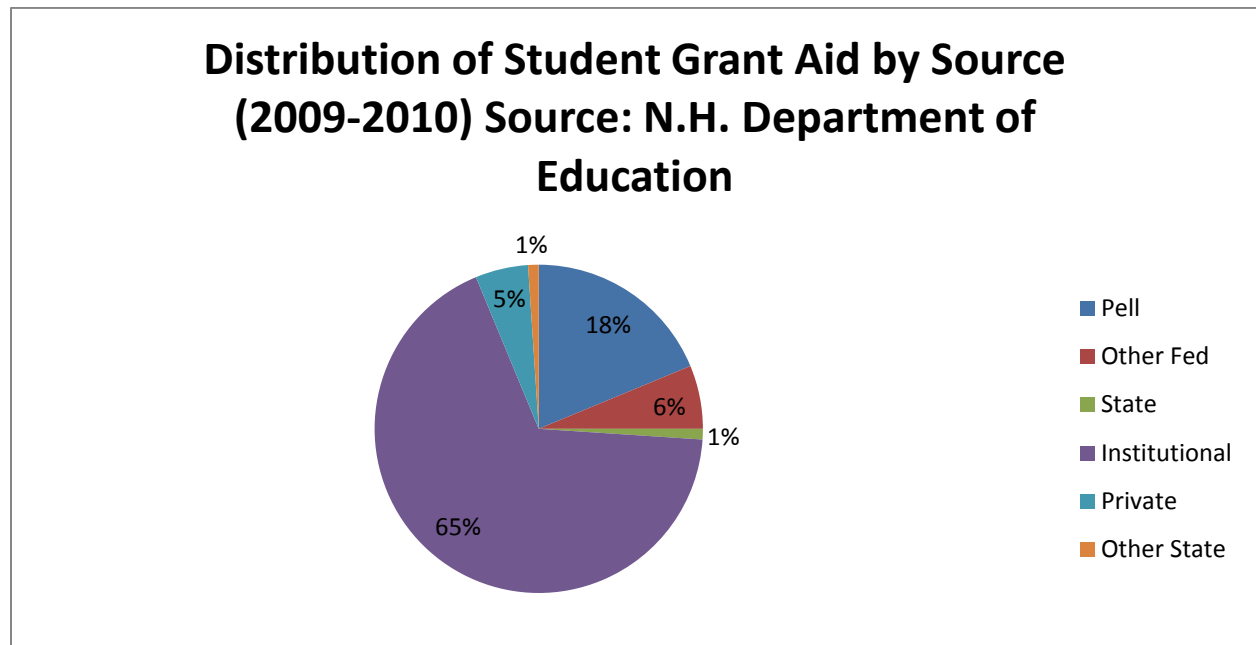


Figure 17

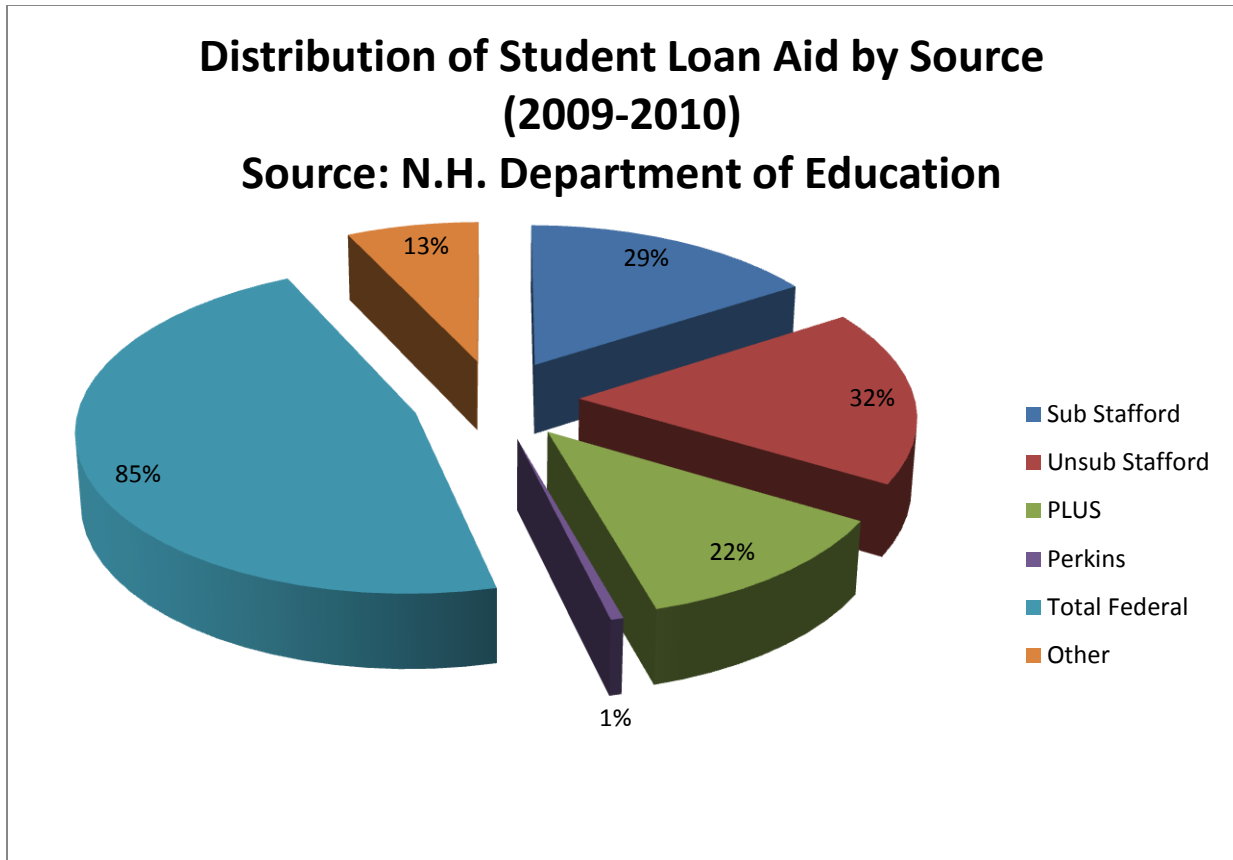


Figure 18

Figure 16, Figure 17 and Figure 18

Grant aid comes from a variety of sources and for our purposes is considered all forms of aid that do not require repayment. In 2010, students attending New Hampshire institutions received approximately 335 million dollars in grant aid, from all sources, up from 194 million a decade ago. The data represent all students attending New Hampshire institutions, not just those who are residents.

A decade ago, only 2 percent of aid was received from private resources, 20 percent from Pell Grants and 1 percent from state grant funds. While Institutions remain the primary source of grant/scholarship aid, as they have for more than a decade, private sources of aid increased by 3 percent, while Pell Grant aid has reduced by 2 percent and state grant aid during this period remained unchanged. Many of the trends are likely to continue, as 2011 saw the reduction of state funding for grant assistance to higher education and the New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission merging with the New Hampshire Department of Education, as the Division of Higher Education, Higher Education Commission.

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Pell Grants are the major source of grant aid received from the federal government for students attending New Hampshire institutions. In the most recent data, nearly 63 million dollars was awarded in Pell funds to students attending New Hampshire institutions. The most recent data from the U.S. Department of Education on Pell Grant aid to institutions is for the 2009 academic year. While the data lag and may not indicate the more recent effects the economic recession had on this segment of aid, the data indicate Hesser College students received the highest percentage of Pell Grants; whereas, Saint Anselm College had the smallest percentage.

According to the U.S. Department of Education, Pell Grants are typically reserved for undergraduate students who have not earned a bachelor's or a professional degree. Pell Grants are considered a foundation of federal financial aid, to which aid from other federal and nonfederal sources might be added.

There are limits on the maximum amount you are eligible to receive each academic year and in total (aggregate Pell Grant limit). The maximum Pell Grant award amounts for the 2011-12 award year (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012) and for the 2012-13 award year (July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013) are each \$5,550. The amount of aid received is dependent on financial need and the costs to attend school, status as a full-time or part-time student, and plans to attend school for a full academic year or less are factors considered in the award of Pell Grants.

Loans make up the second type of student financial support. There has been a rapid increase in loan volume in student/parent loans, both nationally and in New Hampshire. In 2011, the Project on Student Debt, cited graduates from New Hampshire institutions as the highest overall in student debt load. The latest data indicate more than 551 million dollars were awarded to students in the form of federal loan aid. This should be noted in contrast to the 335 million dollars received in grant aid. College Board data show plainly that the poorest students, far from being protected from debt by grants, take on more debt than upper-middle-class students from households earning \$120,000 per year.

While not cited in the charts contained in this report, the smallest component of federal assistance is work-study aid, whereby eligible students may work on campus or in the community via a federal subsidy. New Hampshire institutions also provide hourly, institutionally supported work-study opportunities.

V. GRADUATE RATES AND DEGREES AWARDED AT NEW HAMPSHIRE INSTITUTIONS

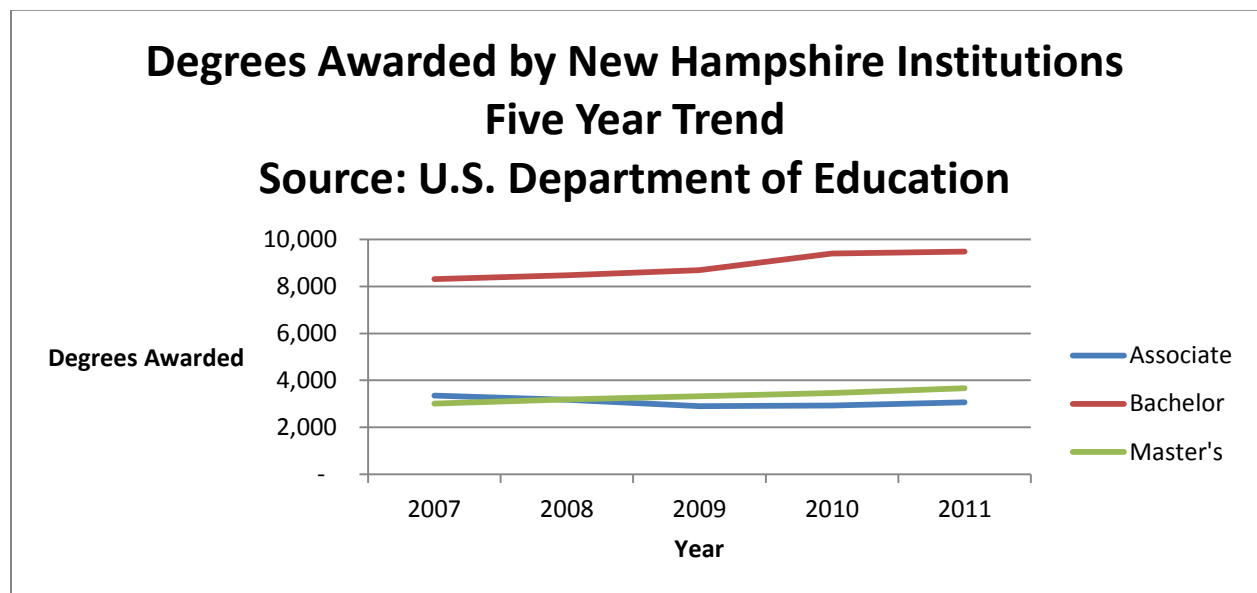


Figure 19

Figure 19

This chart illustrates the number of degrees granted at the associate, bachelor and master's degree levels for a five year period. For the most recent academic year, 16,207 degrees were conferred from the associate to master's level. The chart also highlights the upward trend in degree conferral in the past five years of master's and bachelor degrees, while a modest decline in associate degrees noted. The number of bachelor degrees awarded in 2010-2011 was greater than any other year in the previous decade.

Additional information contained in a 10 year trend model indicates bachelor's degrees continue to increase modestly along with master's degrees, while associate level awards have slightly fluctuated in the past decade of reporting.

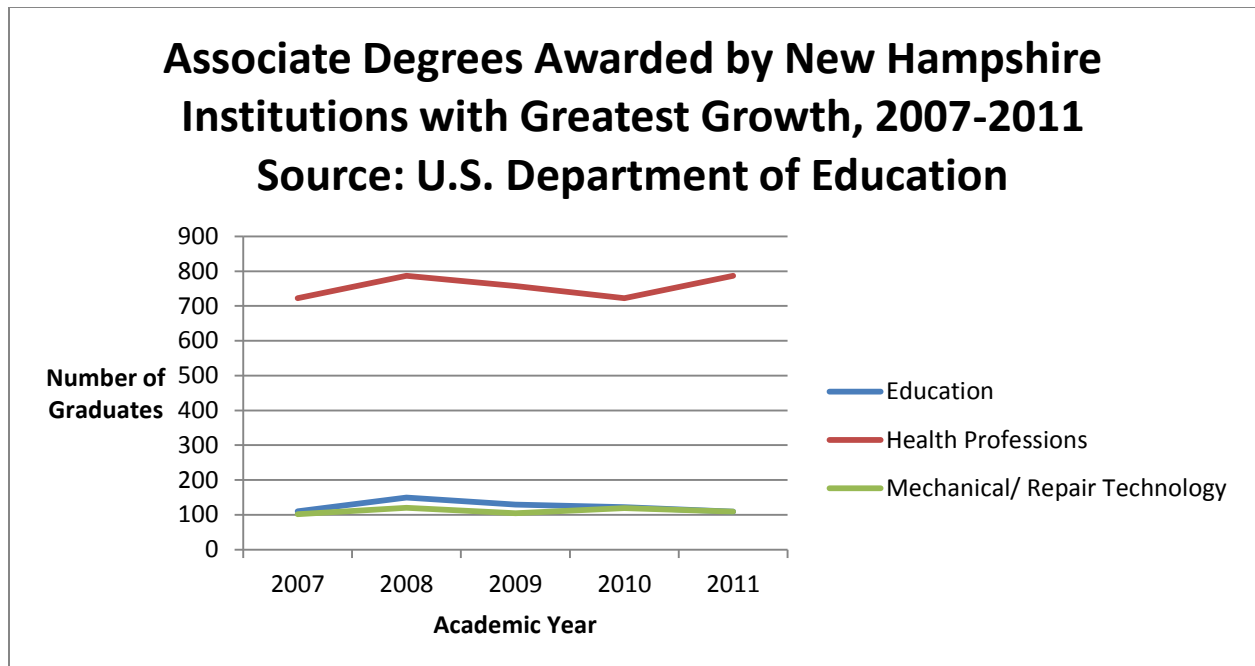


Figure 20

Figure 20

Highlights of the top associate degrees awarded since 2007. An Associate in Health Professions has accounted for the greatest number of degrees awarded. As noted later in this report, the degree data are consistent with the economic trends and labor needs in the coming decade.

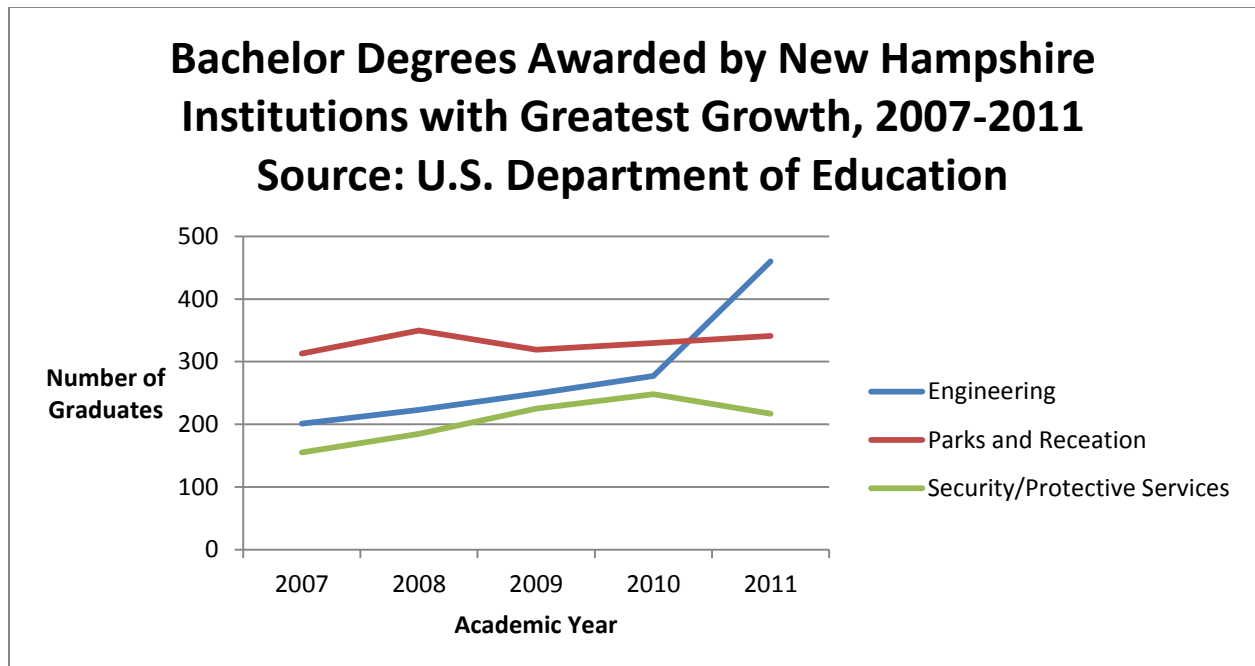


Figure 21

Figure 21

Similar information is tracked for bachelor degree recipients. The greatest growth has been seen in the field of engineering in the past five years. These are contrasted with a previous decade's trends indicating liberal arts, life sciences and health professions as the most popular bachelor degree programs.

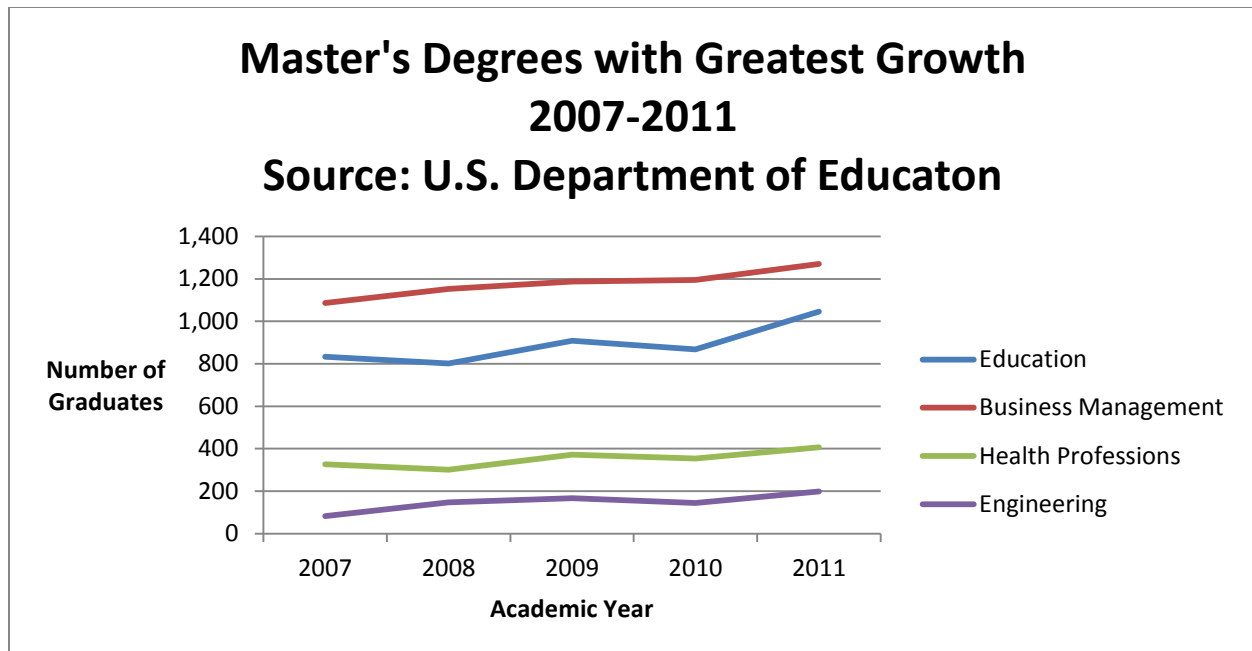


Figure 22

Figure 22

While the numbers of master's degrees awarded is relatively small, master's degree programs are seen as important indicators of technical and professional occupational growth in general and will be key in future labor market reporting. The field of health professions has continued to grow in the past two decades of reporting. It should be noted that the number of engineering degrees, while still modest, has grown faster than any other major in the trend reporting.

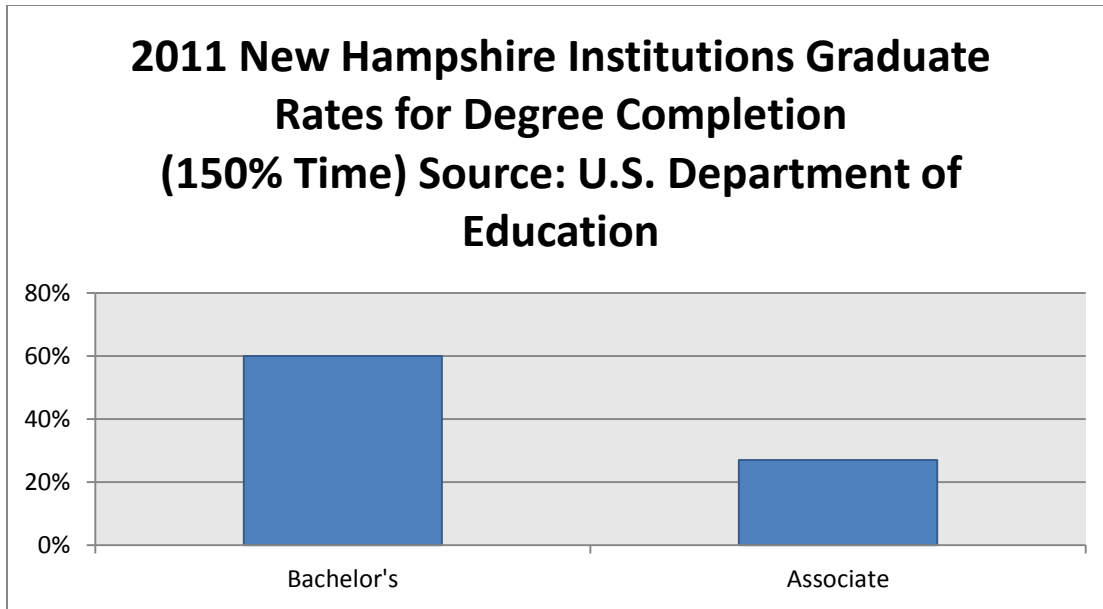


Figure 23

Figure 23

While the national trend for the 6-year graduation rate for a bachelor's degree averages 55 percent, New Hampshire institutions outpace the national rate with more than 60 percent graduating in the latest cohort. The 3-year graduation rate for an associate's degree completion in New Hampshire also outpaces national averages with close to 30 percent of New Hampshire students completing degree requirements within three years of enrolling, versus the national average of 20 percent.

The Chronicle of Higher Education cites a completion cost per academic award (certificates and degrees) in New Hampshire as \$60,000, versus a rate of more than \$68,000 nationally. Among public institutions nationally, New Hampshire ranks 6th overall in rates of completions, 9th overall in full-time equivalent undergraduate completions (per 100), the 7th lowest cost of completion and last in state support per completion.

VI. NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY CAREER SCHOOLS

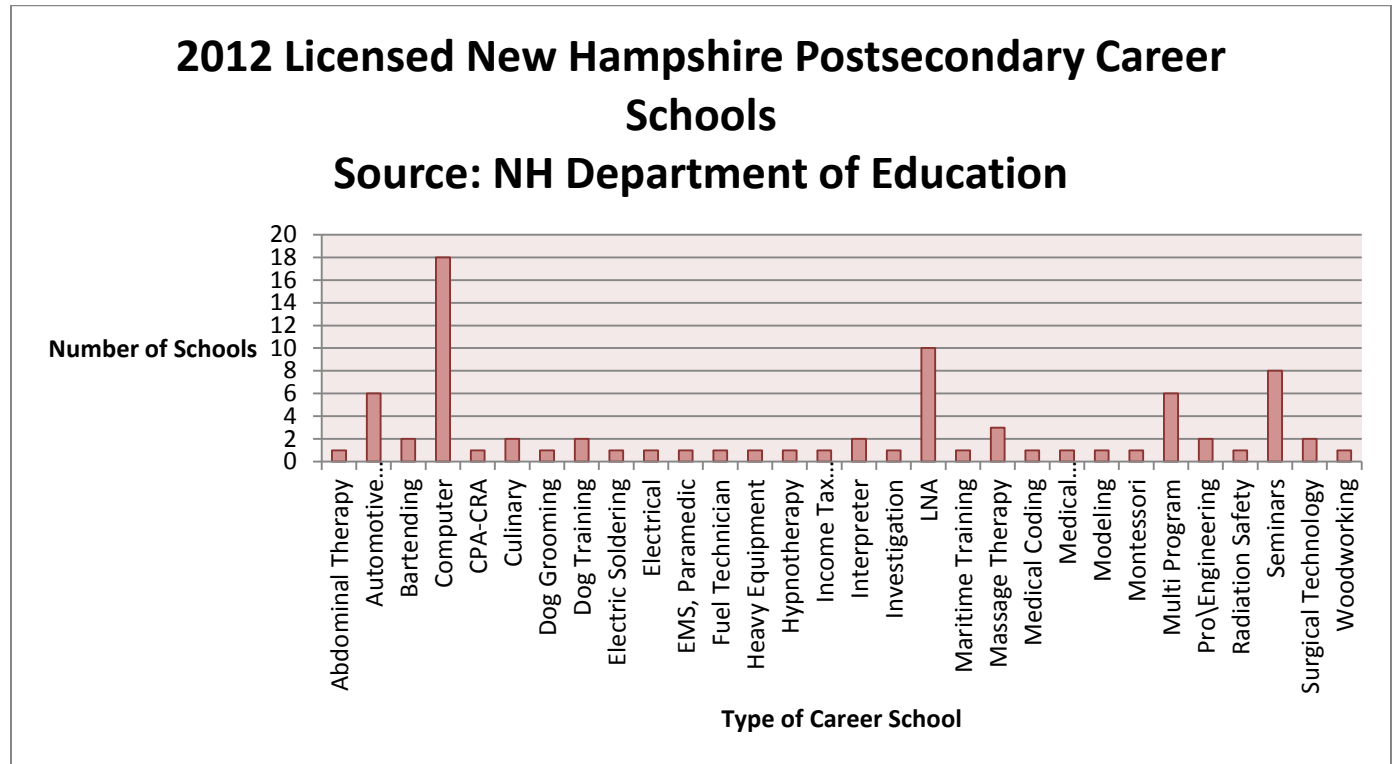


Figure 24

Figure 24

Early on in his administration, President Obama asked, “every American to commit to at least one year or more of higher education or career training. This can be community college or a four-year school; vocational training or an apprenticeship. But whatever the training may be, every American will need to get more than a high school diploma.”

New Hampshire currently licenses 85 private, non-degree granting career schools enrolling more than 24,000 students. Included in this number are not only schools physically located in New Hampshire, but also those with some sort of physical presence, e.g., recruitment activities, within the state. These schools prepare their students for careers ranging from dog grooming, massage therapy and bartending to licensed practical nursing, surgical technology and computer literacy. Courses range in length from one week to eighteen months.

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Most of these schools are single program schools. There are, however, several that offer a number of programs and these are categorized as “multi-program” schools.

VII. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The New Hampshire Department of Employment Security’s Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau updated its annual report on labor market projections through 2016, highlighting the following:



- One out of every nine workers will be employed in the healthcare field, with predicted job growth of more than 30 percent, while adding approximately 24,000 new jobs in the field. The fastest growing position will be in the area of home health assistants. Nationally, a similar trend is cited.



- While the report cites continued losses in the manufacturing sector of the economy, New Hampshire recently received more than \$20 million in grant funds from the federal government for collaboration between the workforce employers and the seven New Hampshire Community College campuses, with a focus on needs in advanced manufacturing. The funds will enable the state's seven community colleges, located in every region of New Hampshire, to develop programs that prepare individuals for skilled employment to meet current and emerging workforce needs in advanced manufacturing in New Hampshire. The programs will focus on displaced workers and other job-seekers by providing training opportunities at multiple professional levels in skills linked to regional employment.



- Steady growth will continue in the service sector of the regional economy.

The U.S. Department of Labor indicates the following five job fields will be the fastest growing nationwide by 2020:

1. Homecare aides

Projected increase in 2020: 70.5 percent

Number employed in 2010: 861,000

Median pay in 2010: \$19,640

Education/training: Some states only require on-the-job training; other states may require formal training that can be completed at community colleges, vocational schools, home health care agencies, and elder care programs.

2. Home health aides

Job outlook: Rapid job growth is expected because of the projected rise in the number of elderly people, who are increasingly relying on home care.

Projected increase in 2020: 69.4 percent

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Number employed in 2010: 1.02 million

Median pay in 2010: \$20,560

Education/training: Home health aides are not required to have a high school diploma; they receive most of their training on the job from experienced aides or nurses.

Job outlook: There is a growing demand for home services among the elderly and pressure to contain health costs by moving patients home sooner. Most employers only hire on-call hourly workers and do not offer benefits.

3. Biomedical engineers

Projected increase in 2020: 61.7 percent

Number employed in 2010: 15,700

Median pay in 2010: \$81,540

Education/training: A bachelor's degree in engineering is required for almost all entry-level engineering jobs.

Job outlook: The aging of the population and a growing focus on health issues will drive demand for better medical devices and equipment designed by biomedical engineers.

4. Masons and tile/Marblesetters

Projected increase in 2020: 60.1 percent

Number employed in 2010: 29,400

Median pay in 2010: \$27,780

Education/training: Apprenticeships usually are sponsored by local union-management joint apprenticeship and training committees, local contractors, or trade associations.

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Job outlook: New concerns over the costs of heating and cooling buildings of all types has led to a need to train construction workers of all types, including brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons, in the emerging field of green construction.

5. Carpenters

Projected increase in 2020: 55.7 percent

Number employed in 2010: 46,500

Median pay in 2010: \$25,760

Education/training: High school or less training required. On-the-job training is typical.

Job outlook: Carpenters with specialized or all-around skills will have better opportunities for steady work than carpenters who can perform only a few relatively simple, routine tasks.

VIII. SELECTED EDUCATION/POPULATION STATISTICS

SELECTED EDUCATION/POPULATION STATISTICS, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2010

	<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	<u>UNITED STATES</u>
Percent of adults with at least a Bachelor's Degree:	32%	29.9%
Percent of adults with at least a High School Diploma:	91.3%	87%
Median Household Income:	\$60,567	\$38,039
Poverty Rate:	5.3%	10.5%
State Appropriations per postsecondary student:	\$3,229	\$6,454

IX. INSTITUTIONS APPROVED TO OPERATE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

PUBLIC 4 YEAR+

Granite State College, Concord

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Keene State College, Keene

Plymouth State University, Plymouth

University of New Hampshire, Manchester and Durham

PUBLIC 2 YEAR

Great Bay Community College, Portsmouth

Lakes Region Community College, Laconia

Manchester Community College, Manchester

Nashua Community College, Nashua

NHTI, Concord's Community College, Concord

River Valley Community College, Claremont

White Mountains Community College, Berlin

PRIVATE NON-PROFIT 4 YEAR+

Chester College of New England, Chester

Colby-Sawyer College, New London

The College of Saint Mary Magdalen, Warner

Dartmouth College, Hanover

Franklin Pierce University, Rindge

Hellenic American University, Athens, Greece

Lebanon College, Lebanon

New England College, Henniker

New Hampshire Institute of Art, Manchester

Rivier College, Nashua

Saint Anselm College, Manchester

St. John International University, Vinovo, Italy

Southern New Hampshire University, Manchester

The Thomas More College of Liberal Arts, Merrimack

STATUS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

University of New Hampshire School of Law, Concord

Upper Valley Educators Institute, Lebanon

PRIVATE FOR-PROFIT 4 YEAR+

Daniel Webster College, Nashua

Hesser College, Manchester

PRIVATE NON-PROFIT 2 YEAR

The American College of History and Legal Studies, Salem

Saint Joseph School of Nursing, Nashua

OUT-OF-STATE INSTITUTIONS

Antioch University New England, Yellow Springs, OH (Campus in Keene)

Cornell University, Ithaca, NY (Site in Salem)

Lesley University, Cambridge, MA (Sites in Concord, Exeter, Merrimack, Raymond, Woodsville)

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Boston, MA (Campus in Manchester)

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, NY (Site in Lincoln)

Springfield College, Springfield, MA (Campus in Manchester)